

A NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF COLPURINI
(HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE) FROM NEW GUINEA

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Abstract.—The new genus *Ullrihygia* and five new species *Ullrihygia iriana*, *Heisshygia tafa*, *Lothygia sordida*, *Lothygia consocia*, and *Sciophyroides splendidula* collected in New Guinea are described in the tribe Colpurini (Coreidae). Dorsal habitus illustrations and drawings of the head, male genital capsule, and female genital plates are provided to distinguish each species. A key to the *Lothygia* species is given.

Key Words: Insecta, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Colpurini, new genus, new species, New Guinea

The island of New Guinea contains a remarkable and highly endemic assemblage of genera and species in the tribe Colpurini, many of which are still undescribed.

The tribe Colpurini is represented by a number of species that show various bizarre morphological specializations. The most striking features of these genera are the remarkable reduction of the hemelytra, the development of the head including the eyes and tylus, and the shape of male genital capsule and female genital plates (Brailovsky 1996, 2000).

The current paper is a further contribution to this study. Provided are descriptions for one new genus and five new species and a key to the species belonging to the genus *Lothygia* Brailovsky.

The following abbreviations are used for the institutions cited in this paper: AMNH (The American Museum of Natural History, New York); BPBM (Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii); BMNH (The Natural History Museum, London, England); UNAM (Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México); WUCO (Wolfgang Ullrich collection, Ger-

many); ZSM (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany).

All measurements are given in millimeters.

***Ullrihygia* Brailovsky and Barrera,
new genus**

Diagnosis.—*Ullrihygia* is related to *Baumannhygia* Brailovsky (1996), *Nishihygia* Brailovsky (2000), and *Wygohygia* Brailovsky (1993a). Similar to *Baumannhygia* without ocelli, head quadrangular and wider than long, antenniferous tubercle armed with long robust spine, eyes small and globular, buccula with sharp projection, femora unarmed, micropterous, abdomen elliptical, and connexivum higher than terga. *Baumannhygia* known only from the Philippine Republic, is recognized by having the tylus unarmed, the postocular tubercle protuberant, antennal segment I longer than III and shorter than maximum length of the head, humeral angles rounded and not raised, and scutellum apically acute. In *Ullrihygia*, recorded from Irian Jaya, the tylus is apically acute and upturned to form a median horn, the postocular tubercle is absent, the length

of antennal segment I is equal than III, and equal than maximum length of head, the humeral angles are raised, and the scutellum is apically rounded. This new genus resembles *Nishihygia* in having the tylus apically acute, antenniferous tubercle armed, ocelli absent, eyes globular, humeral angles slightly raised, femora unarmed, micropterous, apex of scutellum rounded, abdomen elliptical, and connexivum higher than terga. In *Nishihygia*, the frontal angles are rounded and not exposed, the posterior lobe of pronotum depressed, postocular tubercle moderately protuberant, and buccula rounded, without sharp acute projection. *Wygohygia* is like *Ullrihygia* with the eyes small and protrudent on short stalks, head quadrate, buccula with sharp projection, antenniferous tubercle armed, and frontal angles produced forward as rounded lobes. *Wygohygia* is recognized by the following combination of characters: head longer than wide, tylus apically globose, ocelli present, postocular tubercle protuberant, femora armed, apex of scutellum acute, and submacropterous reaching the posterior third of abdominal segment VI.

Nishihygia and *Wygohygia* are recorded from New Guinea.

Generic description.—*Head*: Wider than long, quadrangular, and dorsally slightly convex; tylus apically upturned to form a subacute median horn, extending anteriorly to and laterally higher than juga; juga unarmed, thickened, and apically barely acute; antenniferous tubercle armed with long robust spine; antennal segment I stout, thickest, slightly curved outward and equal than maximum length of head; segments II and III cylindrical and slender; segment IV fusiform; antennal segment II longest, IV shortest, and I equal to III; ocelli absent; preocellar pit deep, circular; eye small, globular, and protruding on short stalk; postocular tubercle absent; buccula rounded, short, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercle, with sharp middle projection; rostrum reaching anterior margin of abdominal sternite III; mandibular plate absent.

Thorax: Pronotum wider than long, trapeziform, bilobed, and non declivent; anterior lobe slightly longer than posterior lobe, and each margin convexly rounded; collar weakly apparent; frontal angles produced forward as conical lobe; humeral angles rounded, raised, and directed upward; posterolateral borders and posterior border straight; calli weakly convex. Anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme reniform, posterior lobe sharp, small.

Legs: Unarmed; tibiae cylindrical and sulcate.

Scutellum: Wider than long, flat, moderately rectangular; apex rounded.

Hemelytron: Micropterous, reaching anterior third of abdominal segment I; wings reduced to small pads, widely separated; clavus and corium fused, and abdomen exposed mesially; membrane absent.

Abdomen: Conspicuously elliptical; connexivum higher than terga; connexival margin entire, with posterior angle of each segment not extending on a short spine; terga II to VI barely convex.

Integument: Body surface dull, almost glabrous; antennal segments and legs with long erect setae; head with circular, grayish white farinose punctures; pronotum, scutellum, hemelytron, abdominal segments, thorax, and abdominal sterna strongly punctate; connexivum and upper margin of pleural abdominal sterna smooth.

Male genitalia: Posteroventral edge of genital capsule strongly produced forward as robust conical projection (Figs. 7–8).

Female, unknown.

Etymology.—Named after Wolfgang Ullrich, a distinguished German entomologist. Gender feminine.

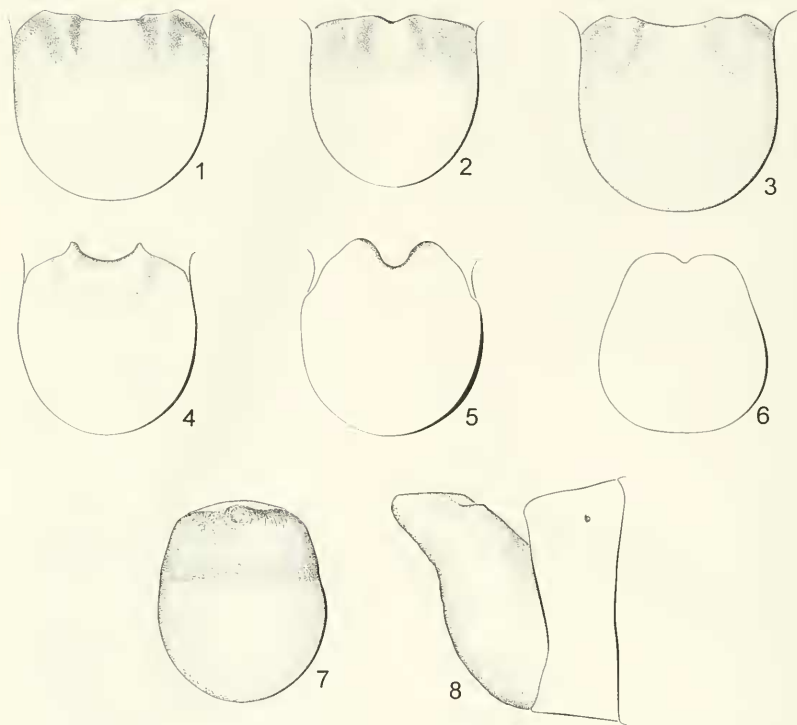
Type species.—*Ullrihygia iriana* Brailovsky, new species.

Ullrihygia iriana

Brailovsky and Barrera, new species

(Figs. 7–8, 18)

Description.—*Measurements*: Male: Head length 1.48; width across eyes 1.84; interocular space 1.32; preocular distance



Figs. 1-8. 1-6, *Lotthygia* spp., male genital capsule in caudal view. 1, *L. papuana*. 2, *L. cordigera*. 3, *L. enarotadi*. 4, *L. consocia*. 5, *L. sordida*. 6, *L. sandaracine* Brailovsky. 7-8, *Ullrihygia iriana*, male genital capsule. 7, Caudal view. 8, Lateral view.

1.34; length antennal segments: I, 1.48; II, 2.02; III, 1.48; IV, 1.08. Pronotum: Total length of anterior lobe 0.94; total length of posterior lobe 0.89; total width of anterior lobe 2.02; total width of posterior lobe 2.92. Scutellar length 0.40; width 1.32. Maximum width of abdomen 4.80. Body length 8.95.

Dorsal coloration: Head black; antennal segments I to III reddish brown, with basal joint of III ochre orange; antennal segment IV dark chestnut orange with basal third reddish brown; anterior lobe of pronotum black and posterior lobe reddish brown; an-

terolateral margin and upper margin of humeral angles ochre orange; scutellum reddish brown with wide ochre-orange longitudinal stripe at middle third; hemelytron and abdominal segments reddish brown; connexivum reddish brown with posterior margin of connexival segments V and VI dark orange. **Ventral coloration:** Head black; rostral segments dark yellow; thorax, abdominal sterna, and genital capsule dark orange yellow with punctures reddish brown to black; coxae black; trochanters yellow; femora yellow with apical third and few and scattered discoidal spots reddish

brown; tibiae reddish brown with two yellow rings one subbasal, the other one near middle third; tarsi chestnut orange.

Type material.—Holotype: ♂, Indonesia: Irian Jaya, Paniai Province, N Mulia Trail to Dowome, 2,200–2,500 m, 8 July 1994, A. Riedel (Ent. Expl. New Guinea, 1990–1994) (WUCO). Paratype: 1 ♂, same label data as holotype (UNAM).

Etymology.—The name is derived from the type locality.

***Heisshygia tafa* Brailovsky and Barrera,
new species
(Figs. 14, 16)**

Description.—*Measurements:* Male: Head length 1.60; width across eyes 1.56; interocular space 0.94; interocellar space 0.32; preocular distance 1.04; length antennal segments: I, 1.20; II, 1.80; III, 1.24; IV, 0.88. Pronotum: Length 1.32; width across frontal angles 1.60; width across humeral angles 2.76. Scutellar length 0.88; width 0.96. Maximum width of abdomen 4.39. Body length 8.85. Female: Head length 1.60; width across eyes 1.60; interocular space 0.96; interocellar space 0.34; preocular distance 1.09; length antennal segments: I, 1.28; II, 2.00; III, 1.40; IV, 0.92. Pronotum: Length 1.60; width across frontal angles 1.68; width across humeral angles 2.76. Scutellar length 0.84; width 1.06. Maximum width of abdomen 5.30. Body length 10.00.

Male: Head: Pentagonal, longer than wide; antenniferous tubercle barely diverging anteriorly; ocelli obscure; rostrum reaching anterior border of abdominal sternite VI (Fig. 16).

Thorax: Pronotal disc flat, with posterior median depression.

Scutellum: Wider than long, with apex rounded.

Hemelytron: Micropterous, reaching posterior third of abdominal segment I; clavus and corium fused into coriaceous pad, and wings widely separated from each other, leaving abdomen totally exposed mesally; membrane represented by small flap.

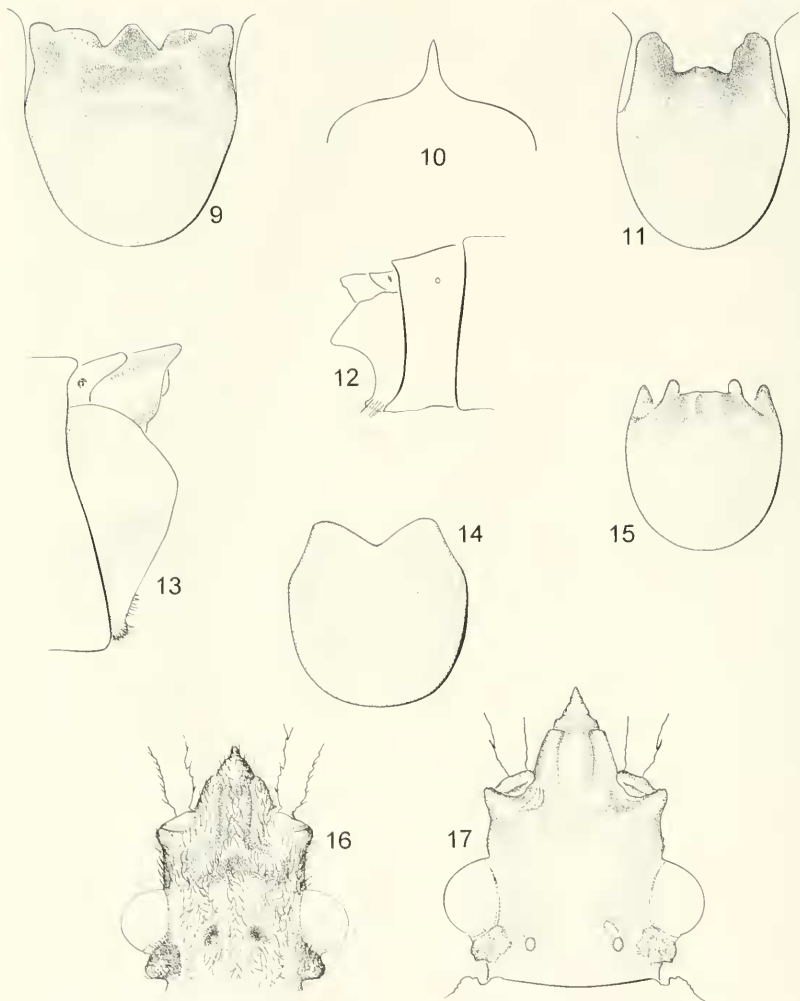
Genital capsule: Posteroventral edge with open and deep “V” concavity, enclosed by two broad rounded lobes (Fig. 14).

Coloration: Ground color bright reddish orange with head darker; antennal segments I to III bright reddish orange, and IV orange yellow with basal third bright reddish orange; apex of scutellum dark yellow; upper margin of connexivum and rostral segments I to IV pale chestnut orange; posterior margin of acetabulae yellow; coxae, trochanters, and fore and middle femora pale orange yellow; hind femur dark chestnut orange with two yellow rings, one basal, the other one near middle third; tibiae pale chestnut orange with two yellow rings, one subbasal, the other one near middle third; tarsi chestnut orange; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme pale yellow, and posterior lobe reddish orange.

Female: Head as longer as wide; rostrum reaching posterior third of abdominal sternite V. **Coloration:** similar to male. Connexival segments VIII and IX, dorsal abdominal segments VIII and IX, and genital plates bright reddish orange.

Type material.—Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Mt. Tafa, 8,500', February 1934, L. E. Cheesman (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for holotype (BMNH, UNAM).

Discussion.—Among New Guinea *Heisshygia* species (Brailovsky 1995), *H. tafa*, is superficially most similar to *H. novoguineensis* Brailovsky (1993b), but may be separated by the following characters: In *H. tafa*, the posteroventral edge of the male genital capsule has an open and deep V-shaped concavity, enclosed by two broad rounded lobes (Fig. 14), the rostrum reach the posterior third of abdominal sternite V or anterior border of VI, the antenniferous tubercle are unarmed, and the hemelytra reaching the posterior third of abdominal segment I. In *H. novoguineensis* (Fig. 17), the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule has two short lateral projections, surrounding a broad middle plate (Fig. 15), the



Figs. 9-17. 9-13, *Sciophyroides* spp. 9-11, Male genital capsule in caudal view. 9, *S. splendidula*. 10, *S. acuminatus*. 11, *S. pumilus*. 12-13, Female genital plates in lateral view. 12, *S. acuminatus*. 13, *S. splendidula*. 14-17, *Heisslygia* spp. 14-15, Male genital capsule in caudal view. 14, *H. tafa*. 15, *H. novoguineensis*. 16-17, Head in dorsal view. 16, *H. tafa*. 17, *H. novoguineensis*.

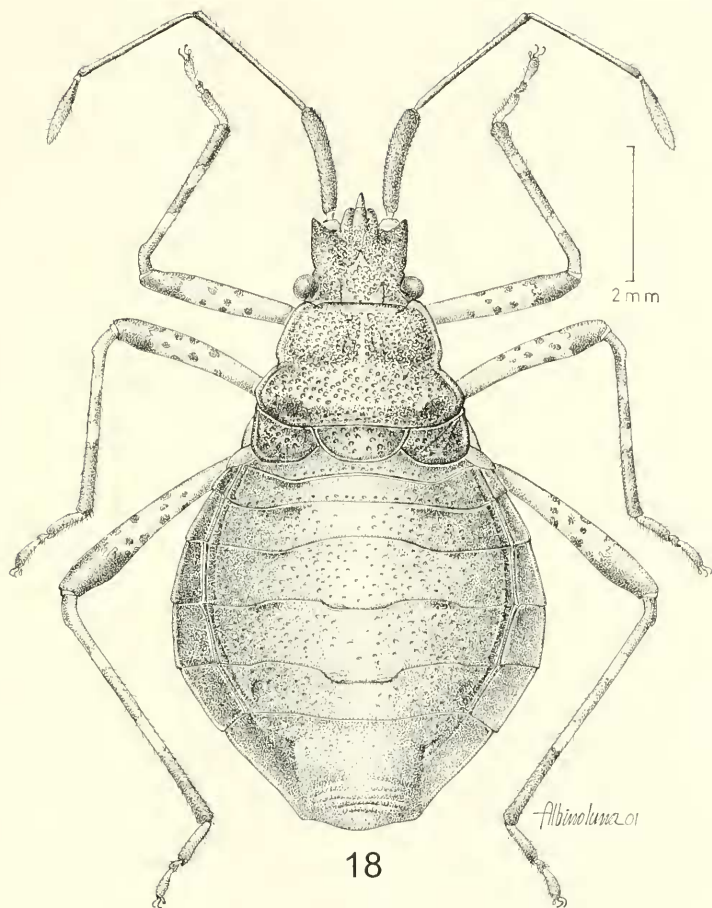


Fig. 18. Dorsal view of *Ullrichygia trianai*, male.

rostrum reach the anterior third of abdominal sternite V, the antenniferous tubercle is armed, and each lobe raised and diverging anteriorly, and the hemelytra reaching the posterior third of abdominal segment II.

Etymology.—This species is named for its occurrence in the Tafa mountains.

***Lothygia sordida*
Brailovsky and Barrera, new species**
(Figs. 5, 19)

Description.—**Measurements:** Male: Head length 1.96; width across eyes 1.84; interocular space 1.04; interocellar space 0.48; preocular distance 1.28; length anten-

anal segments: I, 1.40; II, 2.08; III, 1.36; IV, 1.42. Pronotum: Length 2.12; width across frontal angles 1.56; width across humeral angles 3.80. Scutellar length 1.48; width 1.60. Body length 10.95. Female: Head length 2.16; width across eyes 2.00; interocular space 1.16; interocellar space 0.52; preocular distance 1.48; length antennal segments: I, 1.52; II, 2.16; III, 1.40; IV, 1.44. Pronotum: Length 2.44; width across frontal angles 1.68; width across humeral angles 4.16. Scutellar length 1.64; width 1.96. Body length 12.30.

Male: *Head*: Longer than wide; tylus apically truncated; antenniferous tubercle with small lobelike projection; eyes spherical, elevated, and protruding on short stalks; postocular tubercle protuberant, and acutely expanded; rostrum reaching middle third of abdominal sternite VII.

Thorax: Pronotum wider than long; frontal angles produced forward as conical teeth; humeral angles rounded, not exposed.

Hemelytron: Macropterous, reaching apex of last abdominal segment.

Genital capsule: Posteroventral edge laterally produced on a short blunt lobes, and between them a deep "U" concavity (Fig. 5).

Dorsal coloration: Head shiny black with tylus bright reddish brown; antennal segment I bright reddish brown; segments II to IV dark chestnut orange; dorsal face of postocular tubercle dark yellow; anterior lobe of pronotum black, and posterior lobe dark reddish brown; scutellum dark reddish brown; clavus and corium pale reddish brown; hemelytral membrane dark brown; connexivum pale orange yellow with posterior third or posterior border of segments III to VII black; abdominal segments III to VI dark orange and VII dark orange with extensive black marks. *Ventral coloration*: Head black; rostral segments dark to pale chestnut orange; thorax, abdominal sterna and genital capsule bright reddish brown with pleural abdominal segments III to VII pale orange yellow; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme yellow and posterior

lobe black; coxae, trochanters and femora pale reddish brown; tibiae and tarsi pale chestnut orange.

Female: *Genitalia*: Gonocoxae I enlarged dorso-ventrally, in caudal view closed, in lateral view barely convex, with upper border almost straight. Coloration: similar to male. Rostral segments I and II dark chestnut orange and III and IV pale chestnut orange; legs bright pale reddish brown with subbasal yellow ring at tibiae; connexival segments VIII and IX black with anterior third dark yellow; abdominal segments VIII and IX dark brown with dark yellow reflections; gonocoxae I bright reddish brown with upper margin dark yellow; paratergite VIII and IX bright reddish brown.

Type material.—Holotype ♂, Indonesia: Irian Jaya, Wamena Pass Valley, 1,900 m, 15–16 September 1990, A. Riedel (ZSM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Indonesia: Irian Jaya, Wamena Llugwa Melanggama, 1,800–2,000 m, 9–12 September 1990, A. Riedel (UNAM). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Indonesia: Irian Jaya, Wamena Pass Valley, 1,900 m, 15–16 September 1990, A. Riedel (ZSM).

Discussion.—This species is diagnosed mostly on basis of the shape of the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule (Figs. 1–6), the presence of an acutely produced postocular tubercle, and by the shape of the eyes that are spherical, elevated, and protruding on a short stalks. In *L. cordigera* Brailovsky (1994), the postocular tubercle is not acutely produced, the eyes are spherical and weakly protrudent, and the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule is heart-shape (Fig. 2).

Etymology.—From the Latin *sordidus*, meaning dirty and referring to the blackish color.

Lothygia consocia
Brailovsky and Barrera, new species
(Fig. 4)

Description.—*Measurements*: Male: Head length 1.80; width across eyes 1.64; interocular space 0.96; interocellar space

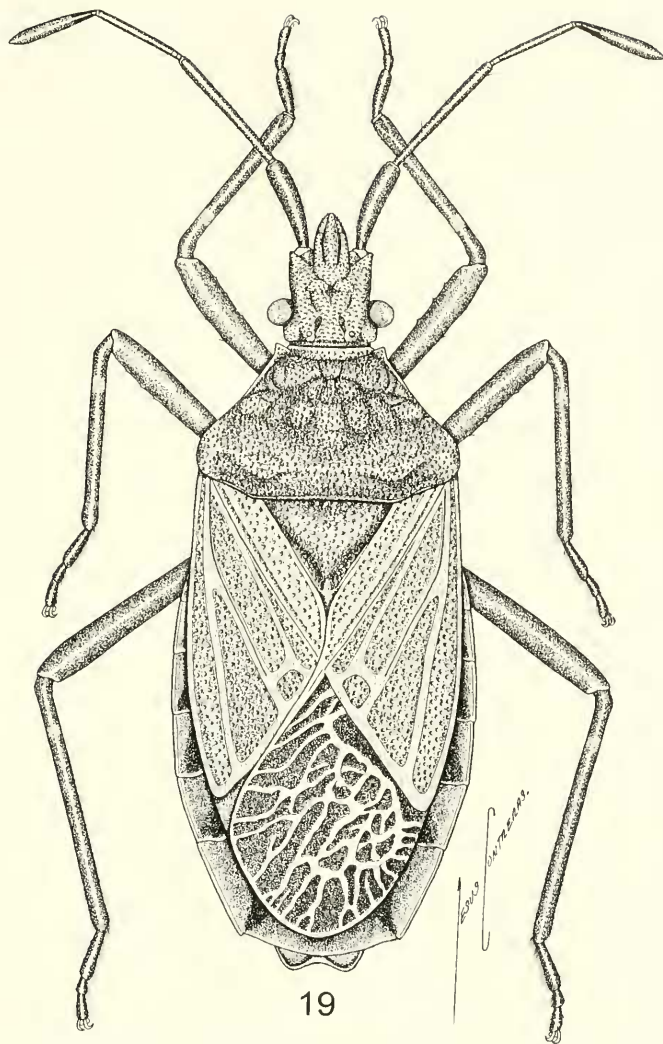


Fig. 19. Dorsal view of *Lothygia sordida*, male.

0.48; preocular distance 1.20; length antennal segments: I, 1.36; II, 1.76; III, 1.16; IV, 1.36. Pronotum: Length 2.04; width across frontal angles 1.60; width across humeral angles 3.36. Scutellar length 1.36; width 1.64. Body length 10.00. Female: Head length 1.92; width across eyes 1.72; interocular space 0.98; interocellar space 0.47; preocular distance 1.36; length antennal segments: I, 1.40; II, 1.88; III, 1.24; IV, 1.36. Pronotum: Length 2.24; width across frontal angles 1.60; width across humeral angles 3.52. Scutellar length 1.48; width 1.64. Body length 11.30.

Male: *Head*: Longer than wide; tylus apically truncate; antenniferous tubercle unarmed, with apex truncate; eyes spherical, and barely protrudent; rostrum reaching middle third of abdominal sternite VII; postocular tubercle conically protuberant.

Thorax: Pronotum wider than long; frontal angles produced forward as conical teeth; humeral angles rounded, not exposed.

Hemelytron: Submacropterous, reaching middle third of abdominal sternite VII.

Genital capsule: Posteroventral edge laterally produced in a short blunt lobes, and between them with large concave plate (Fig. 4).

Dorsal coloration: Head black; tylus, and juga shiny dark reddish brown; antennal segments dark chestnut orange; dorsal surface of postocular tubercle dark yellow; anterior lobe of pronotum black, and posterior lobe and scutellum dark reddish brown; clavus and corium pale reddish brown; hemelytral membrane dark brown, with veins and basal angle dark orange; connexivum bright orange yellow, with posterior third of segments III to VII black; abdominal segments orange. *Ventral coloration*: Head black; rostral segments bright chestnut; thorax, abdominal sterna, and genital capsule bright reddish brown with pleural margin of abdominal sterna III to VII bright orange yellow; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme yellow and posterior lobe black; legs reddish brown, with dark chestnut orange reflections at femora.

Female: Tylus apically with small spiny projection; hemelytra submacropterous, reaching posterior margin of abdominal segment VII. Genitalia. Gonocoxae I enlarged dorso-ventrally, in caudal view closed, in lateral view barely convex, with upper border almost straight. Coloration: similar to the male. Upper margin of metapleuron with orange yellow rectangular spot close to middle third; connexival segments VIII and IX orange yellow, with posterior border black; abdominal segments VIII and IX dark orange; gonocoxae I bright reddish brown with internal angle and apical margin yellow; paratergite VIII and IX dark chestnut orange, with basal third black.

Type material.—Holotype ♂, Indonesia: Irian Jaya, Paniai Province, S Mulia Trail to Wuyuneen, 1,900–2,000 m, 6–7 July 1994, A. Riedel (Ent. Expl. New Guinea, 1990–1994) (WUCO). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as for holotype (UNAM). 1 ♀, Indonesia: Irian Jaya, Paniai Province, N Mulia trail to Dowome, 2,200–2,500 m, 8 July 1994, A. Riedel (Ent. Expl. New Guinea, 1990–1994) (WUCO).

Discussion.—*Lothygia consocia*, is easily recognized by the shape of the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule (Fig. 4), and by the submacropterous condition of the hemelytra which reach the middle third of abdominal sternite VII. On the previous known species of *Lothygia*, the hemelytra exhibit a macropterous condition, reaching or extending beyond the apex of last abdominal segment (Brailovsky 1994).

Etymology.—From the latin *consocius*, a companion; one of several species occurring sympatrically in Irian Jaya.

KEY TO *LOTHYGINA* SPECIES (MODIFIED FROM BRAILOVSKY 1994)

1. Abdominal segments I to VI black; gonocoxae I in caudal view opened 2
- Abdominal segments I to VI orange yellow; gonocoxae I in caudal view closed 3
2. Tylus apically with a short spiny projection; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule

- with short median plate (Fig. 1) *L. papuana* Brailovsky
- Tylus apically globose, truncate; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule with large median plate (Fig. 3) *L. enarotadi* Brailovsky
3. Frontal angles poorly developed; male genital capsule with posteroventral edge sinuate, and laterally barely exposed (Fig. 6) *L. sandaracine* Brailovsky
- Frontal angles well developed, produced forward as conical expansions 4
4. Submacropterous, reaching middle third of abdominal sternite VII; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule with large concave plate (Fig. 4) *L. consocia* new species
- Macropterous, reaching or extending beyond the apex of last abdominal segment; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule without large concave plate (Figs. 1, 5) 5
5. Eyes spherical, elevated, and protruding on a short stalk; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule with deep "U" concavity (Fig. 5) *L. sordida*, new species
- Eyes spherical, weakly protrudent; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule heart-shaped (Fig. 1) *L. cordigera* Brailovsky

Sciophyroides splendidula

Brailovsky and Barrerra, new species
(Figs. 9, 13)

Description.—*Measurements:* Male: Head length 2.79; width across eyes 2.17; interocular space 1.14; interocellar space 0.48; preocular distance 1.88; length antennal segments: I, 3.28; II, 4.52; III, 2.74; IV, 1.98. Pronotum: Length 3.59; width across frontal angles 2.04; width across humeral angles 5.64. Scutellar length 3.10; width 2.48. Body length 18.38. Female: Head length 2.82; width across eyes 2.23; interocular space 1.20; interocellar space 0.53; preocular distance 1.82; length antennal segments: I, 3.03; II, 4.27; III, 2.66; IV, 2.04. Pronotum: Length 3.53; width across frontal angles 2.10; width across humeral angles 6.07. Scutellar length 3.34; width 2.66. Body length 19.43.

Male: Head: Elongate, longer than wide, and dorsally flat; tylus projecting anteriorly of juga, upturned to form sharp bifid horn; antenniferous tubercle unarmed; ocelli with large diameter, and clearly tuberculate; antennal segment II the longest, IV the

shortest, and I longer than III; mandibular plate armed with sharp and small tubercle, visible in dorsal view; postocular tubercle protuberant; rostrum reaching middle third of abdominal sternite V.

Thorax: Pronotum wider than long; frontal angles produced forward as small conical teeth; humeral angles rounded, not exposed.

Legs: Femora unarmed, and ventrally with tiny denticles; tibiae cylindrical and sulcate.

Scutellum: Triangular, flat, and conspicuously longer than wide; apex subacute.

Hemelytron: Macropterous, reaching posterior margin of last abdominal segment.

Genital capsule: Posteroventral edge trifurcate, each lobe robust and wide; central lobe the longest, directed upward and backward, and lateral lobes remarkably folded downward (Fig. 9).

Dorsal coloration: Head dark reddish brown with the space between ocelli and eye, and dorsal view of postocular tubercle dark yellow; antennal segments I to III dark chestnut orange with basal joint of III yellow; antennal segment IV dark chestnut to dark yellow with basal and apical third dark reddish brown; pronotum, scutellum, clavus, and corium pale reddish brown with external margin of humeral angles and apex of scutellum yellow; middle third of calli dark reddish brown; hemelytral membrane dark ambarine; connexivum dark reddish brown with posterior margin yellow; dorsal abdominal segments bright orange with posterior margin of VII dark reddish brown.

Ventral coloration: Ground color dark yellow with punctures dark to pale reddish brown; rostral segments I and II dark chestnut orange, III pale chestnut orange, and IV dark yellow; anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme yellow and posterior lobe dark reddish brown; coxae and trochanters reddish brown; femora reddish brown with irregular yellow ring close to middle third; tibiae reddish brown with two yellow rings, one subbasal, the other one close to middle third; tarsi pale chestnut orange; pleural ab-

dominal sterna reddish brown with posterior margin yellow; genital capsule reddish brown.

Female: Abdominal sternite VII without plica and fissura; gonocoxae I enlarged dorso-ventrally; in caudal view closed, in lateral view with upper third convex, and inner angle produced on a median lobe (Fig. 13). Coloration: similar to male. Connexival segments VIII and IX dark reddish brown with posterior margin yellow; dorsal abdominal segments VIII and IX and mesosternum dark reddish brown; genital plates dark reddish brown with inner margin of paratergite VIII and upper margin of gonocoxae I dark yellow.

Type material.—Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea, Owen Stanley Range, Gailala Bome, 1,950 m, 24 February–7 March 1958, W. W. Brandt (BPBM). Paratypes: 1 ♀, Papua New Guinea, Eastern Highlands District No. 6, Pengage Camp, East Slopes Mt. Wilhelm, 2,770 m, 19–20 September 1959, L. J. Brass (Sixth Archbold Expedition to New Guinea) (AMNH); 1 ♂, NE Papua New Guinea, East Highlands, Aiyura, 1,800–1,900 m, 6 January 1965, J. Sedlacek (UNAM).

Discussion.—Brailovsky and Barrera (1996) described the genus *Sciophyroides* and included 10 species, of them only *S. acuminatus* Brailovsky and Barrera, and *S. pumilus* Brailovsky and Barrera have the middle third of the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule produced upward (Figs. 10–11). On the other species the middle third has a pronounced or relatively small U-shaped or V-shaped concavity, laterally enclosed by robust or tiny lobes.

In *Sciophyroides acuminatus* the central lobe is elongate and acute (Fig. 10), in *S. pumilus* stout and shorter than lateral lobes (Fig. 11), and in *S. splendidula* Brailovsky, New Species, is stout and clearly longer than lateral lobes which are folded downward. The female of *S. acuminatus* has gon-

ocoxa I in lateral view remarkably exposed, with inner third widely concave (Fig. 12), and in the new species gonocoxa I in lateral view is barely convex, with inner third weakly concave (Fig. 13). The female of *S. pumilus* is unknown.

Etymology.—The species name is derived from the Latin *splendidulus*, meaning diminutive and formed from *splendidus*, and refers to the remarkable shape of the male genital capsule.

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